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of yellow fever which had died in the house only three weeks before; I was left in doubt. Despite the fact that the people of Jalapa were unusually reticent about discussing yellow fever, I found from various sources that there had been so far 5 deaths from the disease, and that all of these cases had come from Vera Cruz. I was unable to determine either the accuracy of this report or the presence of cases at this time in the town. While I was unable to gather much information during my visit to Jalapa, I am certain that we have not been wrong in our practice of requiring detention of passengers and disinfection of baggage coming from this place and destined for the United States, for in quarantine work even negative information may have a positive significance, and a town must be regarded as uncertain when its inhabitants maintain such a unanimity of silence regarding the health conditions at a time like this. From every other standpoint, however, I regard Jalapa as a model little town, and I do not believe that yellow fever could get a foothold there.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Telegram.]

Case of yellow fever at Cosamaloapan.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 21, 1899.

There is a case of yellow fever reported at Cosamaloapan. Border notified.

COFER,

Assistant Surgeon.

[Telegram.]

Yellow fever in other Mexican towns.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 23, 1899.

Yellow fever in Tapona, Juchitan, San Geronimo, and Hidalgo.

COFER,

Assistant Surgeon.

[Telegram.]

CITY OF MEXICO, August 24, 1899.

Yellow fever in Amealco, Cinchapa, San Juan, La Junta, and San Lorenzo.

COFER,

Assistant Surgeon.

Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, August 11, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the unsanitary conditions, and the fever situation continues to remain bad in this place.

For the week ended August 10 there were 33 new cases and 17 deaths from yellow fever, and 48 deaths from all causes. There are many cases of bilious remittent, pernicious, and calentura. Paludic is another favorite diagnosis, and, in my opinion, if the cases terminate fatally, yellow fever is the cause of death. * * *

During the past week I have inspected and signed with the vice-consul, the consular bills of health of 10 vessels, and have examined 91 passengers and issued them certificates. Most of the passengers are immune Cubans returning home.

I cabled you yesterday that 1 death from yellow fever had occurred in Tuxpan. This information I received from a relative of the deceased who received a telegram to that effect a few minutes before. I considered the information of sufficient importance to cable, on account of the constant relation between that place and Tampico. The places are connected by a lagoon which is navigable by the smallest crafts, and I am quite sure that an effective quarantine will not be maintained by Tampico.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

[Report No. 223.]

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

PLAGUE CASES OFF BASSORAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have already reported about the arrival at Bassorah of the steamship *Haidari* coming from Djiddah with 1,212 pilgrims, among whom bubonic plague broke out. According to the regulation ruling the Mohammedan pilgrimage to the Holy Land of the Isken, pilgrims who on their way home, are going to Yemen, Nedjid, and Bassorah (Mesopotamia) must undergo a quarantine at the lazaretto of Camaran. The proprietor of said ship *Haidari*, in order to elude said quarantine, declared in Djiddah that the ship was bound to Mohamara, Persia.

She proceeded to Bassorah, where the agent of the steamship wanted to land the pilgrims, but the sanitary authorities would not allow him. She went to Mohamara, where she landed only 7 pilgrims, and then she came back to land the others. According to the report of Dr. Moschides, the sanitary physician at Bassorah, the landing of the pilgrims began May 26; 78 pilgrims landed that day, among whom a man, aged 40, died as soon as landed. At the post-mortem examination which was held (a very superficial one) the physician found only oedema in the face. He inquired of the physician of the steamer into said sudden death, and the answer was, said death should be attributed to asthma or pneumonia. The following day the sanitary guardians, who were on the *Haidari*, notified Dr. Moschides that a dead body was on board. He had it immediately landed, and found the body of a young man about 25 years old, presenting very accentuated rigor mortis, premature decomposition, and oedema of the face, arms, and legs.

The latter were bluish, the lips as well as the tongue were black, and the abdomen distended. He stated that petechiæ existed on the latter as well as on the breast, the forearms, and all along the spine. The maxillary glands were swollen. It was a plague death which certainly was not alone. Inquiring of the captain of the *Haidari*, Dr. Moschides understood that said death occurred twenty-four hours previously. According to the captain's declarations, the responsibility of the facts falls on the steamer's physician, who failed to report the case. Continuing the inquiry, the sanitary physician found out that 4 more plague cases were on board and that all said plague cases were present since the departure from Djiddah.